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The Democratic convention to nominate mayor and city officers in Chicago was held yesterday and the Republican campaign has just opened. The election will occur April 7. From a fortnight to three or four weeks is long enough for any municipal campaign.

Having had his experience in entertaining national conventions the Philadelphia Press says that St. Louis can have both of them next year if she has the money to care for them. The national convention is a luxury not only to be well paid for but to hold in lasting remembrance.

The President vetoed eight House and seven Senate bills for the last Congress. These were chiefly bills providing for the second payment of claims already paid. Of the 2,731 bills approved 2,311 were private bills, chiefly for pensions. Thus it appears that the volume of public legislation during a Congress is small, indeed.

The Governor of New York has recommended that the Legislature increase the liquor license from \$80 to \$120 in New York city. At this figure it would be \$80 less than in Boston, and only half as much as in some other Massachusetts cities. One of the good results of high license is that those who pay it will help to enforce the law against those who attempt to violate it.

In the veto of the laboratory bill Governor Du Bois states as the result of an inquiry that the officers of Purdue University would make arrangements to do the work required by the provisions of the pure-food and drug law should the State so desire. It has been objected by those who advocate the plan of the vetoed bill that the work could not be well done at Purdue. Yet the Statehouse basement bill provides no qualification for the men who would have been employed at the work if the bill had not been vetoed.

In 1876 there were 205,486 owners of the \$305,000,000 capital of national banks. The average share being worth \$100, the average number of shares to each holder was 2.1. Only 767 persons held more than \$50,000 of stock. The report this year shows that there are 339,124 shareholders and \$675,000,000 of capital, or 2.4 shares to each shareholder. That is, while the capital stock has increased 34.6 per cent, the number of shareholders has increased 58 per cent. This means that the division of property has gone on faster than the increase in amount.

The Danville Republican, discoursing on the changes in the local papers during the years the present proprietor has been in charge, says, among other things, that the local party paper depended largely upon county printing for its support a dozen years ago. That is no more, and those publishers who have succeeded have done so by turning to business and making better papers for their patrons. The change has proved satisfactory. Among other things it has given the party paper a freedom to criticize, if necessary. The paper that lives on party patronage is of little use to anybody.

Student riots and college vandalism are a comparatively new form of lawlessness in this country. In some European countries, notably in Germany and Russia, they have been known for a long time and are sometimes quite serious. They seem to be partly due to the aggregation in large bodies of young men who proceed to cultivate class rivalries and a false kind of esprit de corps which finally may come to think puts them above the law. As long as a college or university has only a few scores of students there is little danger, but when they run into the hundreds or thousands the lawless spirit inherent in large numbers begins to develop. It is a spirit that must be guarded against and repressed.

The fear that something might occur at the last moment to prevent the sale of the arsenal grounds to the representatives of the technical school was not realized. No surprises were sprung, and property valued at \$154,600 was "knocked down" on one bid that transferred it from the United States to the trustees of the Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute. It is not often that so large a transaction is consummated with so little friction. The government made the terms of payment comparatively easy by requiring only 10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance within thirty days. This gives the canvassing committees a month in which to make up a shortage of about \$25,000, part of which has been sub-

scribed, but not yet paid. The time is ample in which to make up the shortage, and the transaction may be regarded as practically closed. This is a great event for Indianapolis, for it secures an educational institution that is likely to develop into one of great importance, and an army post near the city that will be liberally supported by the government and become a place of ever-increasing attractions. Great credit is due to all who have assisted in bringing the enterprise to its present point of success.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

There has never been a time since the adoption of the Constitution when to regulate commerce among the States received as much attention from Congress and the courts as it does now. The history of the Constitution throws some light on the origin of the provision, but not very much.

The Articles of Confederation, drafted in 1777 and adopted by a majority of the States in 1781, was the form of government for the States during the revolutionary war and afterwards, until the adoption of the present Constitution. The Confederation was a very weak government, one of its many defects being that each State could impose taxes or duties on any article of commerce that it saw fit to tax, except that no State could impose duties which might interfere with any foreign treaty entered into by the United States. Any State, however, could, and most of them did, impose duties on some articles of export and taxes on the products of other States. In other words, commerce with foreign nations and among the several States was, to a considerable extent, under the control of the States, each one of which was at liberty to impose taxes or exact laws intended to exact tribute from the other States. Madison, in an introduction to the "Debates in the Constitutional Convention," refers to the peculiar situation of some of the States which, having no convenient ports for foreign commerce, were subject to be taxed by their neighbors, through whose ports their commerce was carried on. "New Jersey," he says, "placed between Philadelphia and New York, was likened to a cask tapped at both ends; and North Carolina, between Virginia and South Carolina, to a patient bleeding at both arms." At the same time some of the States taxed imports from others. This was one of the evils of the Confederation which the framers of the Constitution sought to cure.

The first draft of a proposed constitution, submitted to the convention by Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, contained a provision that "Congress should have power to regulate commerce with all nations and among the several States," with a proviso that "all laws regulating commerce shall require the assent of two-thirds of the members present in each house." This shows that some of the States were loath to part with the power of regulating commerce. The committee on detail struck out the provision requiring a two-thirds vote of each house to regulate commerce. In the debate on this clause it came out that the Virginia imposed a tax on North Carolina tobacco passing through the State. Rice, indigo, lumber, live stock and ginseng were mentioned as other products which had been unfairly taxed in transit. During the debate several suggestions were made as to the best mode of preventing the different States from striking at each other in this way, when Mr. Madison said, "the best guard against an abuse of the power of the States on this subject was the right of the general government to regulate trade between State and State." That hit the nail on the head. Mr. Pinckney renewed his motion that a two-thirds vote in each house of Congress should be required to pass any law regulating commerce among the States, but this was voted down and the Constitution was finally adopted with the provision as it now stands.

In as far as the history of the Constitution throws any light on the subject it shows that its framers recognized the intolerable evil of the States interfering with interstate commerce, and, after very full discussion, they decided to place the whole matter in the hands of Congress. The clause as finally adopted gives Congress absolute and unlimited power in regulating commerce among the States. It would be difficult to conceive of anything in the way of regulating and protecting commerce among the States that Congress may not do under the power given it by this clause of the Constitution. Steamboats and railroads were not dreamed of when it was adopted, yet Congress finds under it ample power to regulate interstate commerce by those methods. If balloon transportation should ever come in vogue it can regulate that. It follows, of course, that it can prohibit and punish interference with interstate commerce by rioters or strikers.

Arguments will be heard to-day by Judge Adams in the United States District Court, at St. Louis, in the injunction suit to restrain the employees of the Washburn Road Company from going on a strike. The question at issue is whether the restraining order be dissolved or made permanent. The injunction differed from any heretofore issued in that it restrained the officers of labor unions from ordering a strike. This has been construed by some as prohibiting the men themselves from striking, and therefore an invasion of personal rights. This is an erroneous view. The order was not directed against the employees as individuals, but against the officers of the different unions to prevent them from ordering the men out in a body. Every man has a right to quit work whenever and for whatever cause he pleases, but it may be doubted if the law will permit a large number of men to band together and strike under the order of officers or leaders for the avowed purpose of crippling a railroad's business and forcing it to accept certain terms. The law regards that sort of combined action as conspiracy to injure another's business, and will not permit it. If Judge Adams refuses to dissolve the injunction it will probably be on this ground. Labor leaders in St. Louis are reported as saying that "if the injunction is not dissolved their power is gone." Their power to do what? If they are frank they must admit that they mean their power by combined action to cripple or injure the business of others and compel them to accede to certain demands by a species of coercion which not only is not founded in personal rights but is destructive of them.

Charges have recently been filed against certain employees of the general Postoffice Department of official crookedness in connection with the operations of get-rich-quick concerns. It is alleged that certain

employees in the law office of the department have profited by rulings which have been made in favor of the companies. The head of the law department is Hon. James N. Tyler, assistant attorney general for the Postoffice Department. Mr. Tyler is a native and citizen of this State, and though he has almost outlived a generation of contemporaries he is widely known by his public services as special agent of the Postoffice Department, member of Congress for three terms, assistant postmaster general, postmaster general and now law officer of the department. No person that knows him will give any credence whatever to charges involving his personal integrity or official honor. Mr. Tyler is old and in poor health, and it is possible that some of the employees of his office or some person who possessed his confidence may have abused it, but that he has been knowingly guilty of any wrongdoing or official impropriety to a person that knows him will believe for a moment. The charges do not come from a reputable source, but they should be investigated, and the guilt, if there is any, fixed where it belongs.

That the patron saint of Ireland should have been a Scotchman by birth may perhaps be the origin of Irish prejudice, but it is not known that Saint Patrick ever made another one. But though a foreigner by birth and taken to Ireland when a boy by pirates who had captured him, he has become more closely identified with the Irish spirit and sentiment than any son of the soil. Indeed, the name of no other person born as long ago as he was—more than 1,500 years—is as well remembered and his supposed birthday as widely celebrated as that of St. Patrick. Wherever they may be, the world over, the loyal sons of Erin keep green the memory of the Scottish monk whose singular fate it was to become the patron saint of the Emerald Isle. The Catholic Church has seldom erred in selecting persons for canonization, and when it bestowed the honor on St. Patrick it made one of the most popular saints in the whole category.

THE HUMORISTS.

Explaining to Her.
"Keweenaw, you know, they say 'necessity is the mother of invention.'"

Klubman.—Yes, a mother-in-law is often the necessity of an invention—the story I told when I got home this morning.

Quite Plain.

Old Dr. Grimshaw (to medical student)—And now, remember that to a physician humanity is divided into two classes.

Student.—And what are they, doctor?

Old Dr. Grimshaw.—The poor whom he cures, and the rich whom he doctors.

Appreciation.

Washington Star.—"It must be a great satisfaction to have such a palatial apartment," said the old-time friend.

"It is," answered Mr. Cunniff; "it's a heap of comfort to have a house big enough to wander away and get lost in when mother and the girls are giving a musicale or a reception."

A Trifle Vague.

Chicago Tribune.—"Yes," said a proud father, "my daughter is going to sing 'The Wearing of the Green' at the St. Patrick's day celebration."

"Indeed," commented the candid guest, listening to the voice of the daughter, "well, the Irish are a persecuted race, aren't they?"

Extreme Case.

Kansas City Journal.—"I wish I could only induce him to eat something so that he might gain a little strength."

Mrs. Appleby.—And has he no appetite at all?

Mrs. P.—Oh, not the least bit. Why, he doesn't even crave things he knows he can't have.

Didn't Want It.

Baltimore Herald.—"My Uncle Eben, I guess when your son Sam goes to school you'll want him to follow some profession."

"If you mean follow a profession, w-y, no, suh!" said the old darkey. "W-y, de very minute dat boy hearns a band play he follers in de procession immediet."

THE IMAGINARY JACK.

Mrs. Vaughan's Ingenious Plan to Help Her Divorce Along.

Chicago Tribune.—It seems to be a fact among those women contemplating divorce or enduring any considerable degree of marital infidelity to keep a diary in which they set down a daily record of their own feelings, as well as of the goings, comings and doings of the household, masculine or female. Several of these diaries recently have figured in divorce proceedings, to the more or less delight of the audience, and would furnish excellent stuff for a romance of real life or a problem play. None of them, however, has equalled that kept by Mrs. Arthur J. Vaughan, who has just been freed from the marital yoke.

Mrs. Vaughan, according to her diary, is a club woman and a literary light. She must have been reading Barrie's latest story, "The Little White Bird," and have been struck with the old bachelor at the club who invented a child and invested it with so much reality as to deceive a pair who had a real child in whom he was interested. In Mrs. Vaughan's diary these references to "Jack," who is frequent references to "Jack," for whom she is longing, and with whom she has many pleasant lunches and meetings. When taxed in court with these references to "Jack" she explained that she invented "Jack" for a purpose. Mrs. Vaughan was too unreasonable she could not let out her window and see the imaginary "Jack" passing and waving his hand to her. When she was "low," like Mrs. Gummidge, she could invite loving epistles to "Jack." Introduce him into her diary most tenderly and in sharp contrast with the real person, who was called "brute," "empty head," "hog," and other such endearing epithets. When the real person became more than usually jealous and cross she would write epistles to "Jack," stating how much she enjoyed that lunch with him or that tete-a-tete at the dance, and then leave the epistles where the real person would see them. Mrs. Vaughan, upon the witness stand, explained to the jury her modus operandi, as follows: "Some natures cannot be enticed into kindness to the undesired person by these references to him. I conceived this plan to bring back the love of my husband. I would write to him, reminding him of the entries and left the diaries where he could see them." She also thought that the endearing epithets, already cited, might have a beneficial effect.

Mrs. Vaughan's plan was an ingenious one, and it did not seem to have the effect she imagined it would. It aroused the jealousy of the real person, but it did not bring back the love of his wife. Mrs. Vaughan has won her suit and is now free, perhaps she is just as well contented. In any event she has constructed a diary which may become popular in our best divorce circles. The imaginary Jack may become all the rage and the leading card in the suit.

The Only Certain Thing.

Atlanta Constitution.—

About the only thing the police have managed to disclose in connection with that Budrick murder is that Buffalo society is going as rotten as the people who are not in it could hope for.

Too Much Spring Optimism.

Detroit Free Press.—

The fact that "the first robin of the season" spends the winter here need not discourage the optimists who think spring has arrived.

PLANS OF PRESIDENT

DATES OF VISITS TO CITIES OF THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

Departure from Washington to Be on April 1 and the Return Trip to End Early in June.

MANY SPEECHES TO BE MADE

OVER TWO WEEKS TO BE SPENT IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

Where the Strenuous Hunter Will View the Bears and Elk—Will Be in Indianapolis June 4.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Several senators and members of the House of Representatives from Western States to-day had conferences with President Roosevelt concerning his approaching tour of the West and Northwest. Dates for the President's visit to cities of the several States to be included in his journey were discussed. A few changes were made, but the itinerary of the trip practically has been completed.

With the exception of the time of arrival and departure of the President from a few places, the itinerary now is in the hands of the railroads for exact determination of the running time of the President's train.

The party will leave Washington on the morning of April 1 and proceed directly via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, arriving there the next morning. On April 2 will be spent in Chicago, but the programme for the President's entertainment there has not been completed. He will make an address some time during the afternoon or evening. From Chicago the President will go to Madison, Wis., where on the morning of the 3d he will address the Legislature in the Statehouse. He will then go to Milwaukee and after a brief stop there will proceed to Milwaukee. That night he will be entertained at a banquet by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee.

TO THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.
The next morning, after a two hours' stop at Lacrosse, the President will go to St. Paul and then to Minneapolis. Leaving the latter city late that night and arriving in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, the next morning. After a brief stop there he will go to Yankton, Mitchell and Aberdeen, South Dakota, and Edgely, North Dakota. On the morning of April 7 he will reach Fargo, North Dakota, and during that day will visit Jamestown, Bismarck, Mandan and Medora, all in North Dakota. He will visit Livingston, Montana, on Wednesday, April 8, and Cinnabar at noon of the same day. Cinnabar is at the entrance of the Snake River, where the President's train will be sidetracked there until Friday, April 21. President Roosevelt, accompanied by Secretary Root and John Burroughs, the poet naturalist of New York, who has been invited to accompany the party on this trip, will make a short tour of the Yellowstone National Park under the guidance of Major Pitcher, the park superintendent. The President's train will remain on the train at Cinnabar during the President's absence, but communication will be maintained with the President daily during his absence.

On Friday, April 21, the President will leave Cinnabar after passing through Livingston, Mont., will arrive at Alliance, Neb., late on the afternoon of April 22. The President will remain at Alliance on Saturday, April 23, and will proceed to Grand Island, Nebraska, where the party will spend Sunday. During Monday, April 24, the President will visit Kearney, Nebraska, and Omaha. He will spend the night of the 25th at Hastings, Lincoln, Fremont and Omaha. He will spend the night of the 26th at Des Moines, Oklahoma and Ottumwa, all in Iowa. Passing the night on the train he will arrive at Keokuk, Iowa, on the morning of the 27th. On that day will visit Quincy, Ill., Hannibal, Mo., and St. Louis, Mo. He will arrive at St. Louis late in the afternoon. That night and April 30 the President will remain in St. Louis during the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition grounds.

On the morning of May 1 the President will remain in St. Louis, and will remain there several hours, visiting Kansas City, Mo., on the morning of May 2, and Kansas City, Mo., on the morning of May 3. He will spend the night of the 4th at Topeka, Kan., the same day. The night will be spent in Topeka. He will make brief stops at Topeka, Kan., Salina, Ellsworth, Russell, Hay and Wakeney, and will arrive at Sheldahl, Neb., on the morning of May 10. Sunday will be passed at that place.

On Monday, the 14th, the President will visit Cheyenne, Wyo., Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad, and will leave Cheyenne on the morning of May 15, and will arrive at Santa Fe, N. M., and Albuquerque on Tuesday, May 16. The greater part of May 6 will be spent at Grand Canyon, Ariz. After a brief stop at Seligman, A. T., on the night of May 6, the President will proceed to Barstow, Cal., arriving there on the morning of May 7. Redlands and San Bernardino, Cal., will be visited on the morning of May 8, and will spend the night there. On May 8 he will stop at Claremont and San Bernardino, Cal., where he will spend the night. On May 9 he will visit Los Angeles, and on the morning of May 10, Sunday, May 10, he will be at San Diego, Cal. On the morning of May 11 the President will stop at Palo Alto and Burlingame and will arrive at San Francisco early in the afternoon. He will spend the night of May 12 and Wednesday and Thursday, May 13 and 14, will be spent in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley, Cal., where he will spend the night. On the morning of May 15 the President will be in the Yosemite valley and the Big Tree region. On the morning of Tuesday, May 16, the President will be at Yosemite, stopping at Reno and Carson. That evening he will return to California for a few days. He will be at Redding, Cal., and Siskiyou, Ore., on the morning of May 17, and will be at Astoria, Ore., on the morning of May 18, reaching Portland early that afternoon. He will remain in Portland the next morning. On the morning of May 19 the President will stop at Chehalis, centralia, Olympia and Tacoma. At Tacoma the President and entire party will take a boat trip Sunday, May 20, Puget Sound, visiting Seattle, Bremerton and Everett, and will spend the night there. The special train will be run empty from Tacoma to Seattle.

THE RETURN TRIP.

Sunday, May 21, will be passed in Seattle. Other Washington cities will be visited on May 23 in this order: Ellensburg, North Yakima, Pasco, Wallula, and Walla Walla. Early on the morning of May 25 the President will arrive at Spokane, remaining there for several hours. During that day he will stop at Tokwa, Wash., Harrison, Idaho, and Wallace, Idaho. The next morning he will visit Butte, Mont., and during the day will visit Butte. He will go into Butte on the morning of May 28, the President and entire party will take a boat trip Sunday, May 29, Puget Sound, visiting Seattle, Bremerton and Everett, and will spend the night there. The special train will be run empty from Tacoma to Seattle.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—There were many individual conferences between senators to-day over the Cuban reciprocity treaty and as a result of them it is stated with much confidence that the extraordinary session of the Senate will adjourn finally before the close of the present week. One hopeful Republican senator fixed Wednesday as the date of final adjournment and of either party expected the Senate to sit after Friday. Most of the Democratic senators have concluded to postpone debate until consideration of the approval of the treaty by Congress next December and the present understanding is that only Senators McNary and Foster, of Louisiana, will desire to talk at length on it during the present session.

ROSTER OF ALL COMBATANTS.
Names of Officers and Men in Both Armies of Civil War to Be Compiled.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—By direction of Secretary Root the War Department to-day embarked on the extensive work of compiling and publishing a complete roster of the officers and enlisted men of the Union and Confederate armies. This is the secretary's own project, and he succeeded in impressing Congress with the idea that it would be only just to have the South to place on the official lists the names of the Confederate soldiers, in order that their descendants may trace their family histories with accuracy. The North, through separate publications, has covered pretty well this ground for its own soldiers.

But the Southern records and archives, many very complete, were scattered and destroyed, two of the outcomes of the war, and it is known that many frauds are practiced on the beneficiaries and many families lack important links in their histories because of loss of these records. Secretary Root, in California, has been the attention of Congress, said that the department was constantly in receipt of appeals from officials, historical societies and patriotic or memorial associations for transcripts of the military records of state soldiers to be placed in the National Archives, so that the most economical way would be to publish a complete roster of the Confederate army.

The publication will be enormous in size, including no less than thirty volumes as far as the names of the soldiers are concerned. The names will be published with the Southern names, because it is desired to have all the data in one place. The names of the soldiers will be scattered through various state books. Moreover, it is felt to be a graceful act to bracket the names of the soldiers who wore the blue and the gray. In order to carry out this purpose Secretary Root has sent letters to the governors of all States which furnished troops for the Confederate armies, asking their co-operation.

THE "MAN-WOMAN" CASE.
It Is Remanded by the United States Supreme Court for Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day quashed the writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Jackson, of the United States District Court at Virginia, in the case of Ellis Glenn, alias E. B. Glenn and remanded the case for trial. This is the "man-woman" case which has attracted considerable attention in West Virginia. The woman for years masqueraded as a man under the name of Ellis Glenn. She was tried for forgery in Wood county, West Virginia, at the May term last, and was acquitted. She claimed at that time that she was the sister of "Ellis Glenn." At the fall term of court when she came up for re-trial she claimed that she was being twice placed in jeopardy for the same offense and sued out a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Jackson granted the writ, whereupon Hunter M. Jones, prosecuting attorney, appealed from the decision and the court to-day sustained the appeal.

The Supreme Court advanced to the October term the case of Isabella Gonzalez, a Porto Rican woman who was detained by the immigration authorities at New York last August on the ground that she was a prostitute. She was held in custody until she appealed from the decision and the court to-day sustained the appeal.

A writ of certiorari was granted in the case of the United States v. Allen, a guide and lists to the privileges of second class mail matter, recently decided by the Supreme Court. The case was argued adversely to the contention of the Postmaster General.

Justice Day Improving.
WASHINGTON, March 16.—Reports from the bedside of Justice Day, of the Supreme Court, continue favorable. Dr. Hardin made the following statement after his last call to-night: "Justice Day's temperature dropped to normal today. He is sleeping comfortably to-night. All symptoms favorable."

National Capital Notes.
WASHINGTON, March 16.—Officials of the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers and of the order of Commercial Telegraphers of America are in session here. An effort is making to consolidate the two organizations. To-day the officers of the organizations were presented to the President.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Ernest Lyon, minister resident and consul general at Monrovia, Liberia; John D. Daly, surveyor general of Oregon; A. H. Hayes, solicitor of internal revenue; James N.

and Dubuque. At the last-named place he will spend the night. The next morning he will arrive at La Crosse, Wis., and will spend the night. He will then proceed to Lincoln, Ill., Springfield, Ill., and will arrive at St. Louis, Mo., on the morning of April 1. He will proceed directly to Washington via the Pennsylvania lines, making only necessary stops en route, arriving here on the evening of Friday, June 1.

During the trip the President will make many speeches in support of the tariff, and naturally will be delivered from the platform of his car, but many of them will be sustained efforts of notable importance.

Cowboys May Escort the President.
CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 16.—If President Roosevelt carries out his plan to ride from Laramie to Cheyenne, during his Western trip, Troop A, W. N. G., of this place will be detailed to escort him. A cowboy escort will also probably be provided. The fifty-seven-mile run from Laramie to Cheyenne will be made in a day, and will include some very rugged scenery.

NOT ONE ACCEPTED.
(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

States could go to the defense of the canal without waiting for a call from Colombia, the United States would be in a position to assert that there could be no excuse for going into the canal zone with American troops in case of emergency, and as that opportunity is provided, they argued that there was no call for modification of the treaty, and especially in view of the fact that any change in it probably would insure its rejection by the Colombian authorities.

During the discussion some of the Democratic senators called attention to the fact that many of the South American republics, and urged that on the basis of the United States would be necessary for the United States to maintain a large number of troops in the South and Central American countries have such great respect for the United States as to have the protection of its property, whatever the party in power.

The Bacon amendment, when put to a vote, was lost—46 to 24—a strict party vote. Senator Teller thereupon offered an amendment retaining the language of Article 2 as it stands, except the words "with the consent of Colombia" in the provision pertaining to the maintenance of troops in case Colombia should prove unequal to the task of defending the canal, and likewise in case of emergency.

The Senate then, at 6:36 p. m., adjourned until 11 o'clock, with the understanding that to Article 4, should be disposed of first.

EXPENDITURE OF \$179,184,205 PROPOSED BY BRITISH ADMIRALTY.

Seventy-One Vessels Now Under Construction and Parliament Asked to Authorize Twenty-Nine More.

LONDON, March 16.—Admiralty Secretary Arnold-Foster introduced the navy estimates for 1933-4 providing for an expenditure of \$179,184,205 in the House of Commons to-day. In the course of an explanatory statement the secretary remarked that the estimates were unparalleled in peace or war, and as a private citizen he could not help regretting that the great competition and rivalry in the matter of naval armaments continued to make this enormous unproductive expenditure necessary. After mentioning the various increases already called the secretary said the Admiralty proposed to complete this year six new battleships, eleven armored cruisers and one second-class cruiser, two sloops of war, four torpedo boat destroyers, eight torpedo boats and three submarine boats. He also asked the House to sanction the commencement of three battleships of a very formidable type, four first-class and six third-class cruisers, four very fast vessels and five torpedo boat destroyers and ten submarine boats. The increases in the gun power of the ships, the number of torpedoes, the speed of the ships, while standardization was augmenting the efficiency of all the work.

The secretary of the Admiralty incidentally mentioned that twenty-one obsolete vessels had been withdrawn during the year last ended, the number of ships under construction at the present time being 71. He said that on April 1, 1933, there would be under construction the enormous total of seventy-one ships, namely, eleven battleships, nineteen armored cruisers, two second-class cruisers, four third-class cruisers, four sloops of war, four torpedo boat destroyers and eight torpedo submarine boats.

FLORIDA BANK CLOSED.
First National, of Jacksonville, Was Overloaded with Poor Assets.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The First National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., was closed to-day by direct order of the controller of the currency upon the report of an examination made by National Bank Examiner Charles A. Hanna, which showed the bank to be insolvent. National Bank Examiner J. W. Norvell has been appointed receiver. The failure of the bank, it is said at the Treasury Department, was due to losses which absorbed the capital and surplus, leaving a deficiency of assets which are of a slow character and of poor grade, consisting largely of phosphate and lumber mill machinery, insurance policies, real estate, etc. The bank's liabilities of \$2,182,000.

The resources and liabilities of the bank, as shown by the late report of condition, were: Resources—Loans and discounts, \$204,111; overdrafts, \$2,381; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$20,000; stocks, securities, claims, etc., \$12,352; banking house and other real estate, \$23,230; due from banks and other depositories, \$15,000; cash items, redemption fund, etc., \$23,773; specie, \$25,224; total, \$325,152.

Liabilities—Capital stock, \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$11,519; circulating notes, \$48,500; due to banks and bankers, \$60,000; deposits, \$118,665; bills payable, \$30,000; total, \$325,152.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Chemical National Bank, the correspondent of the First National Bank at Jacksonville, Fla., which has suspended. A representative of the Chemical Bank says the failure is unimportant.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 16.—The First National Bank was one of the oldest banks in Jacksonville. It was founded in 1854, and was the first bank in the city to be organized by the State of Florida.

ASSISTING THE LADRONES.
Charges Made Against the Nationalists of the Philippines.

MANILA, March 16.—General Allen, chief of the Philippine constabulary, has written to President Gomez of the Nationalist party, charging that the party is assisting the ladrones in Rizal and Bulacan provinces and requesting Gomez to produce the records of the organization and explain the collection and use of the dues. Gomez replied that the party was not guilty. He admitted that individual members assisted the ladrones, but said the party expelled the members who did so. He also said that the party was in the hands of the prosecuting attorney and it is expected the government will prosecute a number of the Nationalists.

William Wilson, former disbursing officer of the Philippine Board of Health, who was recently convicted of altering the accounts of the board, arrived here to-day from Shanghai, from which city he was extradited.

Loss of the Kamehamehas Barred.
HONOLULU, March 16.—The funeral of the late Prince Albert Kunihi, yesterday was conducted with royal pomp. The hearse was drawn by over one hundred horses and the cortege was the longest in the history of the city. The hearse was followed by a large number of military and naval personnel, including the Governor of the island, civil and military authorities. The remains were given a state funeral at the former throne room in the Capitol building, where most impressive services were rendered. The prince was a member of the Kamehamehas dynasty, and his death is deeply deplored by the native population.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY

FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE POPULAR SERVICE IN INDIANA.

Eight Important Routes to Be Established in Jefferson County on the First of Next Month.

PLANS OF S. B. RATHBONE

MIDDLE DIVISION INSPECTOR TO BE BUSY NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

Will Install About 600 More Routes in the State—Notes of Interest to Indianapolis.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March